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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ENDS

LD201722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] The regular session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact ended in Warsaw today. Its participants exchanged views on the situation in Europe in the context of the overall international situation and prospects for further development. Particular attention was paid to the measures for practical implementation of the suggestions, anchored in the declaration, adopted by the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia in October of last year, as well as in the concluding document of the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact in Prague last November and other peace initiatives of the allied countries -- above all those which were proposed in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January of this year.

The session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact adopted a joint communique.

Communique Issued

LD201500 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] [No dateline received] A successive meeting of the committee of the foreign ministers of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held in Warsaw, March 19-20.

The meeting was attended by: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria P. Mladenov; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic B. Chnoupek; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic O. Fischer; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic M. Orzechowski; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania I. Vaduva; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic P. Varkonyi; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics E. Shevardnadze.

The ministers exchanged views on the situation in Europe against the background of the overall state of international relations and the prospects for their further development. They stated that the international situation continued being tense and dangerous. Anxiety was expressed over the growth of the arms race, particularly of nuclear one and over the actions taken in order to extend it into outer space. The United States and its allies from NATO force arms race in all directions. Great concern is aroused by the unceasing deployment of American intermediate missiles in a number of West European states.

Continued is the imperialist policy from the position of strength and interference in the internal affairs of other states. All of that enhances the danger of a world nuclear disaster threatening with destroying the life on the earth.

At the same time, owing to the active and consistent actions by the socialist states and of all the peace forces, the real hope has appeared for changes for the better in the international situation and the faith of the nations in the peaceful future has consolidated.

The ministers emphasized that the peace proposals forwarded by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty in Sofia, October 1985, were aiming at solving the most urgent and basic task of contemporaneity -- the removing of the threat of a nuclear war, arresting the arms race, above all nuclear one, and transition of disarmament. The consistent, peaceful policy of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty provides the tangible possibilities for reaching these objectives and for a constructive dialogue on the most topical and urgent problems related to international relations.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva provided premises for passing from the present state of confrontation to normalization of the relations between the USSR and the USA, for improving the international situation.

It is possible to provide for a turn for the better in European and world problems, for returning to the policy of detente and constructive cooperation through joint, energetic and persistent actions by the government and nations and by all the realistically-minded forces.

The state represented at the meeting fully support the programme for complete liquidation, by the end of this century, of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons, presented in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU CC of January 15, 1986, and for banning the offensive outer space weaponry. Having stressed the great import of this programme, they express, at the same time, resolute will of sparing no effort with a view to realizing it. That would remove the danger threatening the human kind, lead up to a substantive improvement of the international situation, create posssibilities for liquidating mass-destruction weapons once and for all.

The Warsaw Treaty member states turn to the NATO members, first of all to the United States, Great Britain and France, with a resolute appeal for demonstrating realism and responsibility in order to achieve agreements, taking account of the interests of both sides and of all the other states, on the radical reduction of nuclear weapons and on a subsequent liquidation of them, on preventing the arms race in outer space.

The liquidation of mass-destruction weapons would be accomanied by an appropriate reduction of conventional armament and armed forces. The states represented at the meeting re-affirmed their principled attitude and proopsals on disarmament, strengthening of peace and international security. They come for a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security and for ensuring a military equilibrium at the lowest level.

It was stressed the next Soviet-American summit meeting should focus on the matters related to arriving at concrete agreements on discontinuation of the arms race, above all of nuclear one, on the earth and on preventing it in outer space. This meeting might achieve agreements at least on discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests and on liquidation of the American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The meeting underscored the necessity for strict observing of principles of respect for independence and national sovereignty by all states, of non-using force or of threatening to use it, of non-violation of frontiers and territorial integrity, of peaceful resolving of conflicts, of non-interference in internal affairs, of equal rights, as well as of other generally-recognized norms of international relations.

The states -- parties to the Warsaw Treaty come resolutely out against the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe, in favour of the complete ridding this continent of nuclear weapons, intermediate-ranged and tactical ones inclusive. They opt for the complete liquidation of intermediate-range missiles of the USSR and USA in Europe, both ballistic and cruise missiles as the first step on this road. The realization of such a step requires of the United States to commit itself not to privde provide its strategic and intermediate-range missiles to other states, and of Great Britain and France -- not to augment their appropriate nuclear armaments. Under the circumstances of the complete liquidation of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the necessity will disappear for the further presence of the Soviet operational-tactical missiles of an increased range in those states on the territories of which they were deployed.

The participants at the meeting are of the opinion that the creation of atom-free zones in various regions of the continent would be a useful step along the path to freeing Europe of nuclear weapons. They support the proposal of setting up such zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans, as well as of setting up a nuclear weapons free corridor along the line of the meeting point between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in central Europe.

The states represented at the meeting come out in favour of the complete freeing of the European Continent from chemical weapons. In this connection they back the proposal of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania for setting up chemical weapons free zones in Central Europe and the Balkans respectively.

The ministers believe that necessary is an intensification of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in order to reach, as quickly as possible, mutually-acceptable agreement. The proposals put forth on February 20, 1986, by socialist allied states, directly participating in the negotiations, are conducive to bringing the sides' attitudes closer together. A hope was voiced that these proposals would draw a positive response.

The states -- parties to the Warsaw Treaty come out in favour of the ceaseless continuation of the CSCE process, in favour of strengthening security and development of cooperation in Europe.

Having reviewed the situation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, the ministers are of the opinion that it is necessary to speed up the conference's works to finish off the first stage with the adoption of a compendious final document which would be presented at the Vienna meeting of the representatives of the states -- participants at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The ministers expect that the upcoming meeting in Bern of the experts-members of the CSCE on human relations and contacts between institutions and organizations will pass in a constructive atmosphere. It was stated that the socialist states will consistently continue coming out in favour of guaranteeing states, and, particularly, in favour of the right to live in peace and freedom.

An exchange of views and information was held on the course of the preparations for another meeting of representatives of the states-members in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is to start in Vienna this autumn. This meeting should bring a major contribution to the [word indistinct] of the political climate and the restoring detente to Europe and the world, to agreeing new and considerable steps aiming at lowering the level of military confrontation on the European Continent, to enlarging cooperation between European states.

The necessity was stressed for developing economic and scientific-technological co-operation, as well as for strengthening confidence in economic relations.

The inauguration of a meeting in Vienna at the level of ministers of foreign affairs would lend it a proper political impulse.

Conducting a detailed review of the problems related to the consolidation of peace and security as well as development of cooperation on the European continent, the ministers firmly declared again that the inviolability of borders and respect for territorial-political reality, shaped in effect of the Second World War and the post-war development, was an indispensable condition of preserving peace and security in Europe. They condemned the dangerous activity of revisionist forces, above all in the Federal Republic of Germany, stressing that revisionism and support for it, wherever this may occur, do harm to the mutual understanding between European nations, and entail the danger of an outbreak of a war conflict.

The ministers stressed the significance of stepping-up efforts at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments to practically solve the task of preventing the arms race in outer space and its discontinuation on the earth as well as of attaining during the negotiations significant results in the interest of all nations. They support the Soviet Union's constructive stand at the negotiations aiming toward this end.

The participants in the meeting confirmed the necessity of preventing the arms race from being extended into outer space and of using it for peaceful purposes exclusively for the benefit of entire mankind. Preservation of peace in outer space is an indispensable condition of realizing a thorough reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. The participants in the meeting pointed to the grave responsibility that falls on the initiators of the programme of militarization of outer space and on those who are joining in its realization. They pointed to the danger that would be created by realization of plans of the so-called "European Defence Initiative" kind put forth in some West European countries.

The states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty stating the urgent need of halting nuclear arms tests as an important means of improving international atmosphere and as a vital step along the road leading to the liquidation of nuclear weapons, turn with an appeal to the USA to halt any nuclear blasts as the Soviet Union has done.

The participants in the meeting welcomed the USSR's declaration that it would not conduct nuclear blasts also after the expiry on March 31 of this year of its unilateral moratorium until the first blast conducted by the USA. They stressed that no effort should be spared to reach an agreement on cessation of all nuclear tests. They come out in favour of immediate inauguration of bilateral Soviet-American negotiations or resumption of tripartite talks, with the participation of Great Britain, on the total and universal ban on nuclear tests, and in favour of conducting multilateral talks on this issue within the framework of disarmament conference in Geneva. The participants in the meeting approved of the proposal put forth by the non-aligned states and concerning the holding of consultations in order to expand the 1963 Moscow treaty on the banning of nuclear test blasts in atmosphere, outer space and under the surface of waters by under-ground tests which are not embraced by this treaty.

The states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that it is fully realistic to have chemical weapons and industrial base serving to manufacture them totally liquidated by the end of the present century.

It is necessary to intensify negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention banning chemical weapons and providing for destruction of their stock-piles. The Warsaw Treaty states also come out for reaching, on a multilateral plane, an agreement not to pass on chemical weapons to other states and not to deploy them on the territory of other countries. The states represented at the meeting, adhering themselves to that in their policy, appeal to NATO states to show similar moderation.

They come out in favour of a ban preventing the development of non-nuclear weapons based on the new principles of physics, whose destructive capacities resemble those of the mass annihilation weapons.

The states represented at the meeting confirm their stand on not increasing and reduction of military spendings of states, in the first place of these states, which possess big military potentials.

They are motivated by the necessity of an effective control in all areas of the limitation and reduction of armaments and disarmament, of a control which should correspond with the range and nature of obligations assumed by the sides.

Participants in the meeting are for making every step in favour of the limitation of armaments and disarmament bring about not only the growth of security but also allow to allot more means for the improvement of living standards and liquidation of economic backwardness of many countries. This issue should occupy a top position at the approaching international conference on disarmament and development in Paris.

The ministers reaffirmed the stand of their states concerning the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and as a first step -- the elimination of their military organizations. The Warsaw Treaty-member states are still ready to hold talks with NATO-member states with a view to achieving a respective agreement, beginning with the issue of mutual limitations of military activities.

They are renewing their proposal to sign a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and preserving peaceful relations, also open to all European states and other interested states.

The ministers underscored the need to halt the imperialist policies of force and interference in the internal affairs of other states and its manifestations in the form of aggressive acts, acts of state terrorism, hostile campaigns aimed at discrediting the policies of other states, using restrictions in economic relations.

The socialist states represented at the meeting confirm their firm will to struggle for the strict observance of the right of each country to self-determination of its fate. They are still ready to actively collaborate to resolve conflict situations and agreements between states through peaceful ways, through ways of negotiations.

The participants of the meeting underlined the important role of the movement of nonaligned states as an influential force on the international arena and its contribution to preserving and strengthening global peace, to the anti-imperialist struggle to eliminate racism, neo-colonialism and economic discrimination, to developing international political and economic cooperation based on equal rights.

Founding a new international economic order, eliminating economic backwardness and the just solution of the issue of foreign debt of debtor states are urgent tasks. Concrete, matter-of-fact talks within the framework of the U.N. with the participation of all states aimed at a global solution of the most vital international economic issues would contribute to this.

The Warsaw treaty-member states have spoken out for convening a world forum in the future at which it would be possible to comprehensively discuss issues of economic security, the foundation of a new international economic order, the development of commerce and scientific-technological cooperation as well as removing everything which weights down on international economic relations.

The ministers stressed that in the existing, complex international situation the constant strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty-member states carried special significance. The countries represented at the meeting once again confirm the significance of their defence alliance for guaranteeing their security and peaceful development, for strengthening peace in Europe and the world. They will go on collaborating closely in international affairs, in the elaboration and realization of the agreed policy of peace, security and international cooperation. The significance of the development of mutual economic ties, deepening and perfecting cooperation within the CMEA, the soonest possible implementation of the Comprehensive programme of Scientific-Technological Progress for the Positive Realization of Plans for Socio-Economic Development, strengthening the international position of socialist states and achieving the aims of their peaceful foreign policies were underscored.

The states represented at the meeting come out in favour of constructive cooperation with those governments, parties, organizations and social movements which express concern for the fate of peace on earth, with all nations, to create a universal system of international security and consolidate the principles of peaceful co-existance in interstate relations. They underline that nowadays guaranteeing the security of states is above all a political issue, the solution of which can only be achieved through political means.

The Warsaw Treaty-member states will do their best to assure that 1986, proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Year of Peace, bring about real changes for the better in European and global affairs.

The meeting of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs passed in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal cooperation. It was agreed that the next meeting would be held in Bucharest.

38TH ROUND OF TALKS ON TROOP REDUCTION ENDS

CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS

LD201512 Prague CTK in English 1355 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna March 20 (CTK correspondent) -- NATO countries have been striving to replace an agreement on reducing military confrontation in central Europe by an agreement on verification, and without taking into account the international situation, they have been asserting their package of verification measures, more than six years old, Czechoslovak delegate Ludek Handl said here today.

In his address at the session closing the 38th round of the talks on arms and troops cuts in central Europe, the Czechoslovak delegate said that particularly lately the demands of the NATO countries looked rather like a sort of ultimatum. It would be appropriate if they once again reviewed the issue and finally began negotiating from the position of political realism. A mutually acceptable solution could then undoubtedly be found, the Czechoslovak delegate added.

The socialist countries stressed that their porposal of February 20 logically follows up last year's process when the West itself described the framework of a future agreement as promising and reasonable.

Ludek Handl said the West rejected both that proposal and the suggestion to start joint work on a text of the agreement, enabling the sides to formulate articles on which their views are identical, to reach agreement on questions where the positions of the sides are close to each other, while leaving open questions to be discussed later on. The socialist states must raise the question whether NATO countries are ready to seriously negotiate on the basis of a mutually acceptable compromise, without harm being done to the security of any signatory of a future agreement.

'No Chances' for Early Accord

LD210414 Warsaw PAP in English 2249 GMT 20 Mar 86

[By PAP correspondents]

[Text] Vienna, March 20 -- Despite the air of optimism accompanying the 38th round of negotiations of troops and arms reduction in central Europe since its start on January 30th, it ended today in the atomosphere indicating no chances for an early agreement.

A Czechoslovak delegate, Ambassador Ludek Handl, who spoke on behalf of socialist states at the 421st consecutive plenary session ending this round, expressed his disappointment over the fact that the Western side underestimated the importance of socialist states' proposal of February 20th this year on the preliminary reduction of troops and armaments.

The Western participants in the negotiations try to transform the agreement to reduce the level of military confrontation in central Europe into an agreement of control. The West is trying to force a "package" of means of verification which has been known for six years now, and to give it an ever stiffer form, the Czechoslovak representative said.

The U.S. delegate, Ambassador Robert Blackwill described for his part the socialist states' proposal as unacceptable to the West. He stressed sharply that no concessions should be expected from the West side after the Vienna negotiations resume in May. The delegations of NATO states expect that such concessions will be unilaterally offered by socialist states. This stance intensified the pessimism of the observers at the Vienna negotiations.

ZHIVKOV'S 24 JAN INTRODUCTORY PLENUM SPEECH

AU191725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 pp 8, 9

["Introductory Speech" by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chariman, given on 24 January 1986 at the BCP Central Committee plenum -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Dear Comrades, We are now in January 1986, while the February plenum took place last year. The question is: WHY DID WE DELAY FOR ALMOST A WHOLE YEAR the working out of a program on putting into effect the plenum's decisions? Such a question is completely justified.

I shall present the considerations of the Politburo.

Formally, there was no difficulty which caused this delay. We have a certain practice, and in such cases a specific style of work has been created and asserted: After the BCP Central Committee adopts a decision the Politburo is to adopt a program to activate the departments and apparatus of the Central Committee, to conduct okrug BCP committees' plenums, to begin work within the state and economic organs, and so forth, according to issue.

Because of the exceptionally great importance of the decisions of the February plenum we decided this time that it IS NOT NECESSARY TO HURRY AND ADOPT, SO TO SPEAK, AN UNMETHODICAL ATTITUDE. The tasks posed by the plenum are not sporadic but strategic our country's development. I would say that they are HISTORIC. This is the first consideration.

The second consideration: It appears that it was easier to prepare the February plenum than to work out the approaches to implementing its decisions. This is understandable. THE ISSUE OF IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS A VERSATILE ISSUE. IT ENCOMPASSES, AS WE SAY, BOTH THE BASIS AND THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF OUR SOCIETY FOR A VERY LONG PERIOD -- FOR DECADES.

Therefore we decided not to hurry. We warned the BCP okrug committees not to conduct special plenums, but rather to begin regular workaccording to the spirit of the February plenum. We did the same with the ministries, economic organizations, and so forth.

Thus, the work related to implementing the decisions of the February plenum has not stopped, however, until now have we had no comprehensive program.

The material proposed for your attention is the result of the collective brains of the Politburo, and many of specialists, and figures from various areas of our life. The basic guidelines do not mean the end of our work on implementing the decisions. Obviously, on the basis of this material and the discussion which will take place at this plenum, separate programs and normative documents are to be worked out, some of which will be approved by the Politburo, others by the Council of Ministers, and yet others -- by decrees of the State Council, so that they obtain legal power.

This is what our work looks like.

We all understand that precisely these problems of the February plenum will comprise the main content and core of the work of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress. The present plenum is a decisive step in the preparation of the congress and in preparing the Central Committee report and the other materials which are to be introduced for review.

Consequently, it is exceptionally important for us that this plenum mobilizes the collective mind of the party, as the Central Committee is, so that we can better prepare the forthcoming 13th BCP ongress.

In my introductory speech I shall confine myself only to a new issue, and do this briefly, because the mateiral you have been handed is rather extensive and I should not be surprised if some of you have taken leave in order to study it. (CHEERFUL ANIMATION).

Several preliminary words. The BCP Central Committee February plenum categorically stressed that THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS OF GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE, BOTH FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF OUR COUNTRY'S INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT AND FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

First of all, I shall dwell on foreign factors from an international viewpoint. As stressed during the February plenum, we are at a new stage of competition and confrontation with capitalism. We all know what this stage means. Our class enemies -- the imperialists -- have set themselves the goal of protection by all means the military parity achieved toward the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's. Now they are trying to violate it in their own favor with the goal of pushing us to our knees and liquidating us. This is clear. In addition they have another goal: to achieve a decisive advantage in the development of the economy and leave us decades behind in the area of modern technologies and in the area of modern scientific-technological progress.

This is the main and most important factor in the confrontation between the two social systems in the international arena. Both goals are mutually dependent. In the final account, imperialism hopes to achieve a decisive advantage and destroy the world socialist system.

FROM A DOMESTIC POINT OF VIEW: We explicitly stressed at the February plenum THAT THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE TO BUILDING MATURE SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA AND TO OUR FURTHER ADVANCE TOWARD THE FRINGES OF COMMUNISM OTHER THAN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. This revolution is the key, and not only the key but the cornerstone to solving this task.

This is the global character of the postulate that the scientific-technical revolution is not one of the natural laws of our and the world's development, but a main natural law of great significance for the progress of the whole of historical development, and more specifically, for our competition with capitalism.

At the February plenum we were unanimous that CONDITIONS FOR SOLVING THE NEW TASKS HAVE BEEN CREATED IN OUR COUNTRY. We have a great material-production basis for our country, and a powerful workers' class, as well as agricultural workers, scientists, and spcialists. Thus, Bulgaria has the main factors and conditions which are necessary.

In addition WE RELY ON THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, develop our integration with it, and cooperate with it. Comprehensive cooperation and fraternity with the USSR is our main support.

I shall not cite many examples and facts, because this is not necessary. I shall only stress the following fact: The coordination of our plans with the plans of the fraternal socialist countries, CEMA members, has been successfully concluded. The appropriate agreements until 1990 have been signed. The coordination and agreements show once again the level which our country has achieved, and the scope of the developed material-production and scientific-technical potential it now has.

From the agreements signed until now one can see that our trade exchange with the socialist countries will be almost 82 percent, and only 18 percent with the developed capitalist countries and the other nonsocialist countries. All this shows the IMPORTANCE OF THE INTEGRATION AND BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES, AND PRIMARILY WITH THE USSR, FOR OUR DEVELOPMENT.

Another remarkable fact is that the share of machine building in our exports is growing considerably, and that electronics already occupies first place. Yes, electronics has decisively occupied first place!

These are the real facts which allow us to pose new strategic tasks.

How was all this possible?

At the initiative of our Central Committee, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, for decades already WE HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING A COURSE OF COMPREHENSIVE COMING TOGETHER WITH THE USSR: this coming together takes place in the economic, political, cultural, defense, and other areas -- a comprehensive coming together. Incidentally, we can say that the first stage of this coming together's approaching its conclusion. The policy conducted by the BCP Central Committee was crowned with total success. We all know what great significance this policy had and has for the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We also know what effect it had on many fraternal countries. Our course also has a broader, world significance. It demonstrated how small undeveloped countries, as Bulgaria was, can achieve the level of the most advanced countries in their development, by building socialism and fraternally cooperating with the USSR.

This is the level from which we are beginning to implement the next stage of our farsighted and realistic line, steadily followed by the Central Committee and our entire party. The next stage will be a triumph of our policy, because it became the cause of millions of people in our country, and it was put into effect, so to speak, not only in its historical aspects, but also in concrete deeds, which are also historical in their essence.

How do we see the new stage? The new stage we are entering is characterized by the fact that we are creating new and higher forms of organization and coming together with the USSR. For now we have begun with the economy. We have already created some economic trusts, and more are to be created. Other forms of a qualitatively new type of coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR in the area of economy are under discussion.

We have started to work on a large scale with qualitatively new forms of coming together in the area of science and education. Naturally, our coming together with the USSR will forever expand and will encompass all areas of our life.

If we consistently develop this second stage, as we developed the first, then I think that with what we are beginning to do now conditions are being created, as well as an atmosphere, and possibilities for making the new stage a more dynamic and effective one. As a state this will allow us to solve more rapidly our tasks in constructing the developed socialist society and to advance quickly toward the fringes of communism. Simultaneously, this new stage will have great international significance in our common struggle to strengthen the socialist community, and to increase its economic, scientific, and defensive potential faster.

Comrades, stemming from the material which we are discussing today, and from the postulates and decisions of the February plenum we can ask: "Is there in the People's Republic of Bulgaria a motor which can move us forward, providing of course, as I already said, that the scientific-technical revolution is the cornerstone of our development? And if there is such a motor, can we replace it with another? There is one single motor: TO BRING THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS AND THE MANAGERS OF THE SOCIAL MEANS OF PRODUCTION TO A REAL STATE OF BEING COMMODITY PRODUCERS. There is not and cannot be another motor! Without it we shall only create new structures, discuss their advantages,but shall inevitably bureaucratize them.

THIS MEANS THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND DECISIVE ISSUE, THE ISSUE OF ISSUES, IS TO CREATE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS SO THAT SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE MANAGERS OF THE SOCIAL MEANS OF PRODUCTION BECOME REAL COMMODITY PRODUCERS. This is so because at the present stage there can be no other types of socialist economic organizations in our country. The self-governing organizations are commodity-producers because of the stage at which we are. And if they are commodity producers, they must really act as such, and establish an equivalent exchange with their consumers. Consequently, I repeat, we must ENSURE CONDITIONS FOR THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS TO ACT AS COMMODITY PRODUCERS ALONG THE ENTIRE CHAIN OF THE REPRODUCTION PROCESS.

This is also required because of the fact that our economic organizations are working in an atmosphere of competition, or if I can use our own concept, in an atmosphere of emulation -- both on the domestic and international fronts.

Let us take for example "Izot", which produces the basic share of our electronics. It suffers competition, and cruel competition at that, from many Western companies, and this can also be felt on the socialist market.

Or let us take "Farmakhim," which also competes with many companies in the international market.

Is it sensible, in this situation, to create another "Izot" only so that we can have two related organizations which will compete against each other? I think you will agree that this is senseless. This is why I cannot accept the opinion of some economists who now raise the issue of introducing competition between all our economic organizations by all means.

This is so because there already is competition, and nothin compels us to create duplicating plants aimlessly. The situation in light industry and some other spheres is different. However, stressing our specific characteristics, I must immediately underline that WE AS A SOCIALIST STATE MUST ENSURE THESE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND USE THOSE LEVERS WHICH GUARANTEE THE ABILITY OF OUR PRODUCTION TO COMPLE ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT, AND WHICH CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF COMPETITION ON THE INTERNAL MARKET. It is not easy to achieve this comrades, but it must be achieved.

Without the economic collision between production with consumption within the country and outside it, we cannot speak about the BCP Central Committee February plenum,no matter what systems we create at the base and in the superstructure. This applies not only to state industry, but also to the entire production front and the entire management front.

For now, comrades, regardless of the reorganizations which have been carried out -- I mean some improvements after the February plenum -- the commodity producers are actually outside the "game."

They are also outside the "game" in the reproduction process, the investments process, and in trade. Their influence in these areas is minimal. Reorganizations are being carried out from the top, and they reflect the viewpoint of bureaucracy and monopolism in our management, and not the viewpoint of the commodity producers. If we transfer the old practice into the work of the self-governing organizations and the production collectives, and if we interfere in their activity and try to administrate it, we shall hit a dead end. All right, then how are we going to mobilize the scientists and specialists and how shall we mobilize the workers' class and the agricultural workers to implement the decisions of the February plenum?

Of course, with all this we are not decreasing the role of the state -- the owner. Where the state is the owner, there are limitations. For the present, these limiations are rather numerous, and we have openly said so in the Basic Guidelines. The socialist state cannot allow any shock, or the violation of public interests. Gradually, the limitations set by the state as norms will decrease. However, the state is a state and it will always create limitations.

In general, there is no state know which is not concerned about its economy. Of course, this concern is different under socialism and under capitalism.

Subsequently, if we summarize everything said so far, what will our conclusion be? THE CONCLUSION IS AS FOLLOWS: WE NEED A NEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL CLIMATE AND WE MUST CREATE IT BY ALL MEANS. Without such a climate we cannot implement the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February plenum.

Our work is compatible with the searches of the other socialist countries. Therefore, I shall stress once again: Our party and our Central Committee sincerely rejoice at the decisive steps of qualitative transformations which are taking place in the USSR, after Comrade Gorbachev headed the CPSU Central Committee. We are taking and shall take everything positive from the USSR so that we can create a new economic, new political, and new ideological climate in our country! We base the theoretical and practical postulates of our policy relying on Marxism-Leninism and taking into consideration the conditions in Bulgaria. (prolonged applause)

25 Jan Closing Speech

AU191751 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 p 9

["Concluding Speech" given by Todor Zhivkor, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman at January 1986 BCP Central Committee Plenum -- capitalized passages published]

[Text] Comrades, the work of today's Central Committee plenum is coming to an end.

What does the discussion that has developed demonstrate?

First and foremost, I should point out: IN THE DISCUSSION COMPLETE UNANIMITY HAS BEEN MANIFESTED, TOGETHER WITH SUPPORT FOR THE DECISIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FEBRUARY PLENUM AND FOR THE BASIC GUIDELINES AND TASKS MAPPED OUT FOR FULFILLMENT OF THE PLENUM'S DECISION.

The time that has passed by since the February plenum has not been wasted. Quite the reverse; profound changes have occurred in the way of thinking, in the consciousness of the party, state, and economic cadres, in the main cadres in the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland front, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and in the main part of our sceintific and technical intelligentsia.

OUR CADRES ARE ALREADY LIVING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION AND ARE ATTUNED TO ITS WAVELENGTH

The discussion showed how greatly the collective mind of the party has grown from the February plenum up to the present. Its level is already different, and the extent of its readiness to fulfill the tasks is different.

Only a single year separates us from the February plenum. Although we are discussing the Basic Guidelines just now, concrete, real steps have been taken in many branches and enterprises, and in many sectors of our life in order to take up and implement the February decisions.

Lenin always used to emphasize: The vanguard is called upon to blaze new paths in social development. At the same time, Lenin warned that the vanguard must not cut itself off from the masses. We remember his founding though concerning the need for unity in the thought and actions of the leaders, the party, and the people.

Yes, we are now able to say: The vanguard in our country is blazing new paths, without cutting itself off from the people. The comprehensive discussion both in the Politburo and here, at the plenu, demonstrates that OUR COUNTRY HAS MATURED, THAT THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAVE MATURED FOR THE GRANDIOSE HISTORIC TASKS THAT WE ARE SETTING OURSELVES.

Our duty as Communists and as a party is to further raise the level of the thought and actions of the workers' class, of the scientific and technical intelligentsia, of the youth, and of all workers to the level that has been demonstrated here.

Of course, as we grapple with this great historic cause, we must be aware that no dilettantism, indifference, sham activity, or empty clamour is to be tolerated. What is needed is a businesslike attitude, what is needed is a feeling of high party and civic responsibility.

If, first of all, we who are here, in this hall, fail to set about the work correctly, if we fail to create conditions for profound radical changes in the spirit of the February plenum and of this plenum, this will mean that no one but ourselves will create insuperable barriers before the workers' class, before the scientific intelligentsia, before the specialists, and before the workers.

All of us here have expressed our conviction that WE MUST CHANGE THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-MANAGING ONES, INTO ORGANIZATIONS OF GOODS PRODUCERS. All of us here have expressed the conviction that the role of the working collective as the manager of socialist property must be decisively raised, that the rights and responsibilities of its collective organs of self-management must be guaranteed, and that socialist democracy must be extended.

The responsibility for every step that is at variance with the adopted views and approaches will be born by us most of all.

Comrades, our party is setting the cardinal questions of our socialist development. We are proceeding toward bold decision and profound transformations, and consider that this is correct.

This corresponds to historic necessity and to the stage of development reached by our country. Naturally, in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution that has developed every fraternal communist party and every fraternal country is undertaking and will undertake measures and actions in this respect. Of course, the forms and methods are and will be different.

What, however, is the main thing for us?

The main thing is that we are guided by objective natural laws and by the concrete conditions in Bulgaria. We are not guided by what the enemy will say, or by what others others will say about us. WE ARE GUIDED BY THE CONVICTION THAT CONDITIONS HAVE BECOME RIPE FOR PROFOUND TRANSFORMATIONS BOTH AT THE BASIS AND IN THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF OUR SOCIETY, AND IN THE OUTLOOK, VIEWS, AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PEOPLE.

A CHANGE IS NEEDED. And we have set about carrying it through. Naturally, this is a process. It will continue. It will be in the center of the work of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress.

When we speak of the need for change, this does not mean that we deny the immense successes achieved by our people in all spheres of social development during the years of socialist construction.

Quite the reverse, this means we are to multiply the successes won by the labor of our people. This means we are to strengthen and defend the principles of socialism and protect the lawful rights of all workers, guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the country. This means we are to consistently apply the socialist principle of payment according to the amount and quality of labor. Wages are to be paid not according to the place, office, or desk where one sits, but according to the results of the work. We must determinedly eliminate every manifestation of distortions in the payment of labor, every manifestation of wage leveling.

We count on the conscientious labor of every Bulgarian citizen, we count on the daring and initiative of the able and talented, without having regard to their rank.

We will rely on the whole scientific front! and will count even more on our scientific and technical intelligentsia, which, we must acknowledge, at the present has far from obtained the social recognition that is its due.

Comrades, the report, the examination that has taken place here, and the exceptionally interesting discussion in the Politburo are an expression of the collective mind of the party. All of this must be utilized both in conducting the accountability-election conferences and in the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress.

In conclusion, I will say: In the course of the profound changes which we are carrying out and will carry out, we will encounter difficulties, some of which have also been spoken of here. Yes, there will be difficulties, there will also be failures. But we are not going to yield, and will not yield. We will consistently implement in practice the strategy that has been mapped out and the basic guidelines and tasks that have been worked out.

OUR PARTY, OUR PEOPLE EXPECT DEEDS. THEY ARE SEEKING A NEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL CLIMATE, A DETERMINED TURN TOWARD THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. To achieve such a turn we need most of all convinction, good organization, order, and discipline.

Only thus -- not by support with words, not by empty declarations and idle blabber, as often happens, but by deeds, actual deeds based on the rights, responsibilities, and obligations of all and, of course, with the most active participation of the millions of people -- will we effect a broad offensive in order to raise the power and might of our country, to achieve an even greater increase of the people's material and cultural level, and to win for socialist Bulgaria a new place in the sun.

Thank you for your attention.

PROTEST ISSUED AGAINST 'VIOLATION' BY U.S. SHIPS

AU201725 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 20 Mar 86

["Protest Note to the U.S. Embassy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- The Embassy of the U.S.A. in Sofia was handed a note in protest against the violation by American military ships of the northern sector of Bulgaria's Black Sea border on March 16, 1986.

The note states that this is the fourth violation of Bulgaria's state borders by ships of the U.S. Navy within two years. It emphasizes upon the provocative nature and aims of the U.S. action, which violates basic principles and norms of international law.

The note states that this is a deliberate and hostile act, which does not honor the inviolability of the borders and the territorial sovereignty of Bulgaria.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands the immediate halting of such acts since they can have serious consequences for the relations between the two countries and the United States of America will bear the full responsibility for this.

FILIPOV ELECTED CC SECRETARY, OTHER CHANGES

AU201820 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held today.

The plenum discussed and adopted the pre-distributed draft of the report of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party before the 13th Congress, and approved the draft for changes and additions of the statute of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which will be discussed at the congress.

The plenum considered certain organizational issues as well. Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Yordan Yotov, members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, were elected secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Mr. Georgiy Atanasov, former alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was elected member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and was relieved of the post secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was relieved of the post secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, due to his being elected deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council with the Government.

TODOROV PROPOSES AGENDA AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU201312 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 20 March begins a live relay from a National Assembly Hall of the 20th session of the Eighth National Assembly. At 1300 "Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly," opens the session and proposes the following agenda:

1. Draft Labor Code;

2. Declaration of the National Assembly on the International Peace Year;

3. Proposal on adopting a Decree on Changes in the Council of Ministers;

4. Proposal on Structural and Personnel Changes in the Council of Ministers.

No other proposals for additional points of the agenda are proposed by the deputies, and the proposed agenda is unanimously adopted.

Boyan Bonev, radio Sofia announcer, reports that "Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and state Council chairman; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state figures, have taken their seats in the official box."

The announcer says that further reports on the session will be given in regularly scheduled newscasts.

The live relay ends at 1302 GMT.

Leaders Address Assembly

AU202051 Sofia BTA in English 2005 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- The draft for the new Labour Code is a document manifesting socialist democracy and more concretely democracy in labour relations, said Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

In a report delivered at the 20th session of the Bulgarian National Assembly, which was opened here, he said that the draft makes the working group and the worker himself the people with casting vote in the management of labour. "The draft Labour Code consolidates the qualitatively new stage of socialist democracy, which is characterised by transition from indirect participation of the working people in the management to a direct one. Now they have the right to take decisions in connection with production, social and personnel issues," stressed Mr. Petur Dyulgerov.

Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, who spoke on behalf of the State Council and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, who had introduced the bill, stressed that the formulations of the Bulgrian state and party leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and the formulations of the plenums of the CC of the BCP in February 1985 and January 1986, had played a decisive role in the working out of the new labour constitution.

The chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, stressed that the new labour code should be in accordance with the overall strategy for construction of advanced socialism in this country, as well as with the historical resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Mr. Yaroslav Radev, chairman of the Legislative Commission, stated that the content and the scope of the draft Labor Code turn them virtually into the second main law of the socialist society, the first being the Constitution. It reflects the essence of the socialist system, its principles and aims, the democratic forms of direct and representational management of labor relations.

Mr. Kiril Zarev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, supported the draft on behalf of the BCP parliamentary group, noting that it will lay an important role in the implementation of the strategy of the BCP, directed at uniting the advantages of socialism and modern techno-scientific revolution. A number of articles determine techno-scientific progress as the main task of managers, collective governing bodies, specialists, scientists and workers. The draft gives priority and strong support to every person or working group who are applying techno-scientific achievements into practice and are attaining good results.

Mrs. Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, spoke on behalf of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party parliamentary group. She said that the Labour Code draft's most characteristic feature is the broadening of socialist democracy in the labor relations achieved through the elevation of the role of the working people, and consolidation of the principles of self-management. There is also a new approach to the collective contracts. The terms "owner" and "tenant" of the socialist property have been defined for the first time in this draft. The rights envisaged for the groups of workers employed in every enterprise ensure their turning into self-managing units.

The session of the National Assembly will end tomorrow. Besides the debates on the draft Labor Code, the Parliament will also adopt a declaration in connection with the International year of Peace and structural and personal changes in the Council of Ministers.

LENART, COLOTKA BRIEF MESSNER ON CONGRESS

LD202150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, met in Bratislava today Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is undergoing treatment at a spa in Slovakia. They briefed him on the progress and the results of the CPSL Congress and on the main tasks of the economic and social development in Slovakia in the coming period.

BENEFITS GAINED FROM SOVIET, GAS, ORE PRICES

AU201233 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Martin Kucek article: "Doors to the Future Wide Open"]

[Excerpt] Some 11,000 employees from Slovak enterprises belonging to three industrial sectors will carry out in the Soviet Union this year and in the following 2 years work valued at Kcs10 billion on three integrated projects. Thus for the first time, the Czechoslovak construction sphere is playing the part of the exporter of work to important projects, from which we will be receiving iron ore and natural gas with the guarantee of unchangeability as regards the dependence on the international market's price for raw materials. These are for the Czechoslovak national economy undoubted certainties, a reliable rear for metallurgical works and other branches of the processing industry.

ENGINEERING TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN 20 MARCH

LD210043 Prague CTK in English 2143 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 20 (CTK) -- A session on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in engineering started here today. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev.

The two delegations discussed the results achieved in the development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in engineering in the last period, and stressed a number of successes in economic relations, especially in specialization and cooperation in production. There are, however, also many reserves the use of which will be beneficial for the national economies of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The participants in the talks focused on setting forth concrete topics in particular branches of engineering production where it would be useful to further extend cooperation in them, such as power engineering, production of metallurgical equipment, the automobile industry and the industry of machine tools. They spoke also about greater use and exchange of knowledge from scientific-technological development.

MISSION AT UN PROTESTS PLAN FOR STAFF CUTS

LD201018 Prague CTK in English 0914 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] New York, March 20 (CTK correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak Mission has lodged a protest with the U.S. Mission in the United Nations against the U.S. threat to impose restrictive measures against Czechoslovakia if it raises the number of its staff in the mission.

The note, conveyed also to the U.N. secretary-general with a request for publishing it as an official U.N. document, described U.S. behavior as incompatible with the U.N.-U.S. 1947 agreement on the United Nations headquarters and with the 1946 convention on U.N. privileges and immunity, and stressed that the number of the Czechoslovak mission's staff falls exclusively within the competence of the Czechoslovak Government.

The note said the two international agreements do not give the USA any right to interfere into the power of other U.N. member states or their relations with the United Nations. By taking such steps, the U.S. Administration grossly violates its commitment to create necessary conditions for normal activities of the U.N. and enable the member states to participate in the work of the U.N. undisturbed.

The note said that Czechoslovakia regards the expression of U.S. pressure, following the restriction on movements of the staff of the Czechoslovak mission to the U.N. at the beginning of the year, as another deliberate and hostile act in a long discriminatory campaign against a certain group of United Nations members states. This substantially hinders the performance of Czechoslovakia's duties towards the United Nations and leads to an atmosphere of intimidation of other U.N. members.

Czechoslovakia strongly protests against attempts by any U.N. member state to influence U.N. activities through means of pressure which run counter to international law, the note said.

CHNOUPEK, ARAB ENVOYS DISCUSS IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD182116 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia demands an end to all war actions and start to talks which would lead to the installation of just and honourable peace between Iraq and Iran, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today at his meeting with representatives of four Arab countries.

On behalf of the Committee of Seven, formed in 1984 by the Arab League to watch the development of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, ambassadors of Tunisia, Iraq and the Yemen Arab Republic Noureddine Mejdoub, Tariq Ahamd al-Marof and 'Abd al-Latif Muhammad Dayfullah and Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Kuwait Khalid al-'Abdallah al-Jabir al-Sabag al-Sabah informed the Czechoslovak minister about the present situation in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

They expressed the stands and proposals of the Committee of Seven on solving the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by means of neogitiations, stressing especially U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 582 of February 24, 1986, which calls on both sides to immediately halt fighting and solve the conflict peacefully.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 20 MAR

LD201152 Budapest MTI in English 1116 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- The spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened Thursday in Budapest. Seated were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also present were other members of the HSWP Political committee. Also present were the chairman of the Central Control Commission, the secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the Presidential Council and the government. Several leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest were seated in the diplomatic boxes.

Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, opened the spring session. He made proposals to fill the two MP posts on the national election list that were left vacant because of deaths. Accordingly, the National Assembly elected Ivan Boldizsar, with two abstentions, and Dr Alfred Schoner, with one abstention, representatives. Parliament approved the report on the decrees of legal force created by the Presidential Council since the previous session of the National Assembly.

Istvan Sarlos then announced that Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi has submitted a draft about fees, and Minister of Justice Imre Markoka a draft about the press law, and three representatives questions from the floor.

New Press Law Passed

LD202135 Budapest MTI in English 2100 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- After the debate over the press bill at the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly, Justice Minister Imre Markoja stressed in reaction to the contributions that the press is required to provide an authentic picture on the political, economic, scientific and cultural life of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as international events. He pointed out that the legal regulation of announcements, proposals and complaints of public interest will be examined by the Central People's Control Committee, a theme which figures in the five-year law codification scheme of the Council of Minister said that as journalists represent public interest, it is justified to provide them increased protection while exercising their profession, which is also in the interests of the community.

After the minister's replies, parliament adopted the proposed amendments submitted in writing by the Cultural Commission, together with the text clarifying notions made by several deputies at the plenum. Then the bill was unanimously adopted as a whole and in detail, including the amendments passed.

Somogyi Cites Building Figures

LD210248 Budapest MTI in English 2154 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- Under point 3 of the agenda of the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly, Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development, elaborated the written report on the state and tasks of the building and building material industries, which the deputies received beforehand.

On the achievements of the branch, the minister said that the buidling and building material industries account for 11 per cent of the national income. The majority of the over 1.5 million workforce meet their duty with honour, and qualitative improvements have been recorded in several areas. The construction of 370,000 flats in the 6th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) is a respectable achievement even on international comparison. The size of the flats has increased, and in 1985 the national average was over 80 square metres.

Turning to discussing problems, the minister pointed out that income production with the branch showed a differentiation unjustified by objective circumstances. The overwhelming majority of effective units strengthened their position as far as it was possible, while the results of the lame ducks continued to worsen. "We consider it our most important task to make the work of these companies profitable on the basis of company self-control, by selling superfluous means and real properties, updating organization from local funds, laying off superfluous workforce and, if it becomes necessary, by means of economic rehabilitation," Laszlo Somogyi said.

In respect of housing, the minister pointed out that the 7th Five-year Plan (1986-1990) calls for the construction of 320,000 to 340,000 new flats, a target which can be fulfilled by the domestic building and building material industries.

Laszlo Somogyi termed town reconstruction as a relevant issue for the future. "We are at the beginning of an unavoidable process in the capital. Fortunately, a few towns have already got through the most difficult phases of this complex work. Not a single European town could escape the consequences of having dealt for decades only with new residential areas, green-field settlements and spectacular growth," said the minister. He stressed that a priority target for the 7th Five-Year Plan period will be to improve the quality and supply of construction materials.

The address of Laszlo Somogyi was followed by a debate over the report on the situation of the building and building material industries, which is to continue on Friday.

MSZMP'S MAROTHY RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL 20 MAR

LD201155 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers [member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo], met Dr Arkot Romachandran, UN deputy secretary-general and director of the UN-Habitat (Committee for Human Settlements) Centre Operating in Nairobi. Also present at the meeting was Minister of Construction and Town Planning Laszlo Somogyi.

POLISH BANK RESIDENT CITED ON DEBT REPAYMENT

AU201613 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Mar 86 p 8

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "HO"]

[Text] Vienna -- The total amount of Polish debts in the West, which reaches a value of $29 billion, consist of 40 percent bank loans and 60 percent government loans. Debts are increasing by $1 billion per year because unpaid interest automatically adds to the amount of the loans, Professor Wladyslaw Baka, president of the Polish National Bank, announced at a press conference in Vienna.

The country intends to stop the further increase of debts within 5 years. "We want to be trustworthy partners and to prove that we intend to pay back the loans. However we cannot do this at the cost of our economic development," said the financial expert, who a short time ago was responsible for the economic reform.

In 1978-79 the country still had an annual trade balance deficit of $3 billion. Since 1983 there has been a surplus. Last year it amounted to $1.2 billion, which is not enough by far to pay back the accrued interest -- even if one also considers the active balance of service transactions.

According to Baka, Warsaw intends to continue the economic reform but is faced with some problems. Decentralization of powers to enterprises, for instance, leads to a great increase in wages, which, in its turn, stimulates inflation. Last year the inflation rate reached 15 percent. In Poland, too, enterprises that work unproductively are to be closed now if restructuring is not possible. Recently the first filing of a bankruptcy petition was announced.

TRADE MINISTER WOJCIK DELIVERS REPORT TO SEJM

AU201631 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Report on main problems of Polish foreign trade presented to the Sejm by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik on 17 March]

[Text] The basic problem of our foreign trade is to speed up the development of exports necessary to meet the country's needs in imported goods and to service our foreign debts. A policy favoring exports, which has been given special prominence in the past 20 or so years, has not produced the desired results. That is why Poland is behind other countries in developing foreign trade links and has a modest share in international trade in relation to its economic and production potential.

Having said this, A. Wojcik noted that the balance of our foreign trade in 1982-85 had been favorable and that the increase in this trade, especially in exports, had been higher than production increases. In 1984 Polish exports to socialist and to capitalist countries reached the pre-1980 level.

A. Wojcik then discussed the main lines of activities in the present 5-year period. As for our relations with CEMA countries, we intend to maintain the average annual increase in exports of 6.4 percent.

The average annual increase in imports will amount to 3.4 percent. Our task policy is to increase Poland's cooperation with the socialist countries and to strengthen CEMA economic integration. A. Wojcik stressed that the results of the coordination of the 1986-90 plans make it possible to increase trade by about 30 percent. The structure of our export will be favorable because machines and equipment, which are highly sophisticated products, will account for about 64 percent of it. Raw and producer materials will account for over 50 percent of our import from the socialist countries. This import enables our economy to perform normally. Higher purchases of machines and equipment are of enormous importance for renewing our production assets.

A. Wojcik said that, compared with 1984, our export of the products covered by accords in production specialization and coproduction will increase almost threefold, but that this increase will still not satisfy us, although it will greatly help to modernize domestic production and to boost its concentration and effectiveness. The USSR will remain our most important economic partner.

A. Wojcik said that the fact that during the implementation of our national socio-economic plan our trade with socialist countries should become balanced is a special feature of the present 5-year period. This means that the growth of our indebtedness vis-a-vis socialist countries should stop by 1988.

This year the favorable balance of our trade with capitalist countries exceed $1.5 billion. We estimate that we should be able to increase our exports in fixed prices to these countries by 3.5-4.8 percent annually up to 1990. We estimate that our imports from these countries will have to increase 3.7 percent a year. A. Wojcik noted that we should not expect any rapid positive changes in our relations with highly developed capitalist countries and that our access to their markets may still be difficult because of restrictions and protective barriers, especially in the case of our more sophisticated products. Before our economic cooperation and trade with these countries are able to thrive, the United States and some NATO countries should eliminate political pressure on Poland and cooperate with us in order to further restructure our debts through granting us new loans and through admitting Poland into the IMF.

A. Wojcik said that economic difficulties and liabilities resulting from large-scale debts in the case of developing countries make it impossible to promote a more dynamic cooperation with many of them, but that Poland will continue to search for ways of promoting this cooperation.

A. Wojcik then discussed activities and plans to increase Poland's participation in the international division of labor and said that what we export is still not enough in comparison with existing selling opportunities, mainly in socialist and in developing countries. There are also opportunities for increasing sales of some goods in developed capitalist countries.

A. Wojcik said that long-term activities will primarily include changes in the economy aimed at expanding our export potential and at increasing the competitiveness of our products. The existing potential, he said, could be exploited within a short time or could be rapidly expanded. At the moment the following sectors are good for increasing export: machine tools, implements, ball bearings, construction, mining, and electric machines, cables, aircraft, supercharged engines, and automobiles. We also must expand the broken down cooperation links between Polish producers and their Western partners. The draft law on companies with foreign capital -- this law is being considered by the Sejm -- would be a new basis for such cooperation.

A. Wojcik said that only about 3,200 out of about 14,000 enterprises engaged in material production in 1985 were directly committed to export. He said that the number of such enterprises should be increased and that one way to do this is to exploit the export potential of small-scale production, production cooperatives, local industries, and trades. The program of so-called small-scale structural changes which fiscally encourage proexport investments in enterprises continues to attract more and more enterprises. This program shows that it is necessary to introduce proexport structural changes throughout the economy.

A. Wojcik told the Sejm how producers are encouraged to promote export production and reported on the government draft law on the special status of exporting enterprises. He also said that it is planned to set up an export bank and that the decision on this will be considered by the government in April. The new bank will share in financing export projects. A. Wojcik also discussed the proposed improvements in the performance of foreign trade staffs.

In conclusion A. Wojcik said that in order to double the share of export production in industrial production it is necessary for the entire economy and all the people to cooperate in favor of profitable and modern exports. This goal is included in the theses for the 10th PZPR Congress.

BRIEFS

ELECTRONICS COOPERATION WITH USSR -- A branch program for the development of production specialization and cooperation in electronic technology to the year 2000; a program of scientific-technological cooperation to 1990, and an agreed program of production specialization in the current 5-year period were signed at a meeting of the Polish-Soviet Permanent Working Commission for Electronics, which has now ended in Krakow. The cooperation program anticipates, amongst other things, the creation of a new, Polish-Soviet highly advanced color television, adapted to various types of video recorders, and also the initiation of the joint production of minicomputers, also designated for the education system. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD]

STATE-CHURCH TALKS HELD -- Warsaw, March 20 -- The 33rd meeting of the Joint Commission of Representatives of the Government and the Episcopate was held here today. The meeting dealt with current questions concerning the state-church relations including plans for sacral and church construction for the years 1986-1990 and questions of publishing and printing activity of the Roman Catholic Church. The Commission also reviewed the style and methods of its work, voicing the hope that their further perfection would facilitate the solving of problems concerning state-church relations. A decision was taken to supplement the composition of the Commission for education. Vice-Minister of Education and Upbringing Marian Anysz and Bishop Zygmunt Kaminski, apostolic administrator of the Plock Diocese, were named co-chairman of the Commission on the part of the government and the episcopate, respectively. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2331 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD]

SFRY COMMITTED TO QUEST FOR MIDDLE EAST SOLUTION

LD202136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1410 GMT 20 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is permanently committed to the quest for a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis. Although it does not launch formal initiatives itself, it supports all efforts leading towards a lasting, comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem. This was said at a news conference here today by a spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. He recalled a recent statement on the Mediterranean by the Presidency of Yugoslavia which sets out in detail Yugoslavia's principled position on the situation in the region and its desire to stimulate the easing of tension and the promotion of cooperation and understanding among Mediterranean countries.

Talks With 'Arafat Noted

LD201443 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- In the course of Palestinian Liberation Organization Executive Committee President Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Yugoslavia on March 18 and 19 views were exchanged on major international questions, particularly the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and the Movement of Non-Alignment activitiies, it was stated today at a press conference in Belgrade by the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat.

The Yugoslav spokesman recalled that Yugoslavia and the PLO have long-standing friendship and that their cooperation is based on Yugoslavia's principled policy of support to the achievement of legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD201439 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 20 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Negotiations on a five-year agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba were completed in Havana last night. The agreement was signed by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Milenko Bojanic and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas.

The agreement envisages that the value of trade between the two countries in the next five year period should reach 300 million dollars, or double than in the last five-year period. It has been agreed to gradually balance trade in which Yugoslavia records a considerable surplus at present.

RSFSR'S GUSEV RECEIVES STEFANOVIC IN MOSCOW

LD192228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vladimir Gusev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Milenko Stefanovic, chairman of the Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries, who arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. In a lengthy cordial conversation the visitor and his host pointed with satisfaction to the positive results achieved in the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as to possibilities for its expansion.

RIBICIC ADDRESSES MEETING OF RESERVE OFFICERS

LD192232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- We are going to the 13th congress with an honest report and with a clear idea about our society's future development. The mood among our people is not uniform but it is quite obvious, and the elections have demonstrated that most of our working people and citizens strongly favor the system of socialist self-management. This was stressed today by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers.

Ribicic singled out four most important battles that the LCY has waged between the two congresses: the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization; the continued development of the political system of socialist self-management; the battle against political opposition; and the battle for the LCY's leading role in society.

Has the LC won the battle for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, particularly of its first stage? According to Ribicic there is no clear answer to this question. We are going to the congress armed with a number of (?hypotheses) as regards our economic policy. It is best to be clear about some problems and to do our utmost before the congress so that the congress could mark a turnabout in our situation.

We must not ignore the fact that real personal incomes have been steadily falling over the last 6 years. We have resolved the problem of external debts to some extent. However production is stagnating, productivity is falling and unemployment and inflation are rising.

Too much fuss is being made about the political system -- as if the system will collapse if somebody has a differing view of it, Ribicic said. We have a 6,000-page report about the public debate which was conducted in the basic organizations of the League of Communists. It was with satisfaction that we established that the public debates was in effect a fully successful referendum for socialist self-management.

Our stance as regards relations in Serbia have proven to be very sound. Admittedly, arguments continue and sentences are being taken out of context and misinterpreted but we have made significant steps in the right direction. In my view, the submitted platform will be adopted at the congress by plebiscite.

In Mitja Ribicic's view we have been successful in countering the political opposition in the period between the two congresses. The fact that we have chosen to wage this struggle by the force of argument and public word is of particular importance. However, it should be said that anticommunists who are raising their ugly heads and plotting against the system are also using some sections of our media, magazines, symposiums and so forth. We are even witnessing increasing instances whereby forces of totally different orientations are getting together. For instance, the most fanatic Serbian unitarists are joining forces with Slovene clericalists who are separatists of the most fervent kind.

At this stage we are also conducting a successful struggle for strengthening the LCY's leading role, for the development of democratic relations and rejuvenation of the leaderships and for raising the ideo-political level in the LCY organizations. The recent elections have demonstrated this. However, there is still a lot to be done as regards the cadres issue and open and closed candidate lists. But some results have been achieved in this area, Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

The Federal Conference of the Federal of Reserve Officers today discussed and adopted the report on its work and the work of its presidium in 1985. It also adopted the 1986 work program.

It was stressed during the session that all reserve officers who have no wartime duty allocated to them should become involved in the structures of civil protection, all-people's defense and social self-protection as soon as possible. The need was also stressed for older cadres in the federation's leaderships to make room for younger people.

LCY COMMISSION ROUNDTABLE HELD ON DEFENSE

LD192252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Positive results have been achieved in the preparation of major systems, such as the railroads, telecommunications and electric power industry, for defense in case of war. However, these ambitious plans in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection cannot boast corresponding material, cadre and other solutions. A need is felt for the greater involvement of the LC and other subjective forces in the tackling of the problems concerning the major systems, and also defense and self-protection, it was said today at a "roundtable" on topical questions regarding all-people's defense and social self-protection in connection with the major systems and the LC tasks. The organizer of the "roundtable" is the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

In her introductory report Milena Nenadovic-Petkovic pointed out that defense preparations in the major systems are affected by all those difficulties which obstruct their more effective functioning in peace-time conditions. These include, apart from economic crisis and stagnation in the development of self-management, isolation within regional limits, technological division and dependence upon foreign countries, insufficient links between science and technology and self-managing and economic disintegration. It is of particular importance for the community, that is, for its stability and safety, she added, to build a powerful mechanism into the entire base of the major systems, which would lead toward fellowship.

It is a general demand, Milena Nenadovic-Petkovic recalled, to promote the role of the LC in these activities and to ensure that its organization is more suited to this role. She said that draft amendments and addenda to the LCY statute should secure a considerable improvement of conditions for the tighter linking and uniform activity of communists in LC basic organizations of associated labor. The discussion drew attention to the problem of cadre recruitment for the wartime organization of these systems and to the fact that many cadres were inadequately qualified, particularly as regards telecommunications and the railroads.

Also, the consumers of these systems, apart from the Armed Forces, did not come out with precise and well-timed demands and needs in case of war danger. Thus it is more difficult to make any plans, considering the limited material possibilities. Stress was laid on the need for the strengthening of a technical and technological unity, because the existence of a different parallel technologies in wartime could have very harmful consequences.

Attention was also devoted to the overemphasis of the role of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which in peace-time conditions should have an initiary and coordinative role, but which, on the contrary, often interfered in the duties which were outside its competence. This was the subject discussed by Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who stressed that Commissions for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection should distance themselves from current problems in organizations of associated labor. There are also instances where these commissions are insufficiently involved, Matic said, and this particularly refers to a need for their activity in the case of antisocialist and nationalist phenomena, which they often ignore. Petar Matic pointed out that we often neglect the interests and importance of all-people's defense and social self-protection in tackling the existing problems of society, of which division is one of the most serious. Fellowship is not only important in the preparations for the defense of the country, Matcic said, adding that this by no means meant a return to centralization. A better linking was also a possibility for the more effective functioning of these systems, and even society as a whole, said Petar Matic.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SEEN

AU171022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 6

[Dimitrije Seserinac "Military-Political Commentary": "The General Above the Partial"]

[Excerpts] The development of energy is the basic element of the economic development of every country under modern conditions. Bearing in mind the economic development of our country, several serious omissions have been perpetrated as regards the demands posed by our concept of all-people's defense. In this connection, the problem of the technological development of our country in general is also acute, especially in connection with all-people's defense criteria.

The problem of agricultural production -- which provides 55 percent of the social product of the country and 20 percent of foreign exchange earnings -- under war conditions also constitutes one of the biggest problems in planning the realization of our concept of all-people's defense. It is equally a problem of both arable farming and of livestock farming, for the hilly and mountain area lags considerably and does not show any signs of changing the trend.

Selection

The backward views about small businesses, doubly marked -- by ideological fallacies and regional selfishness (communal taxation policy) -- is very much out of accord with what the concept of all-people's defense envisages.

On top of everything we have to correct in these fields because of the existing disharmony, the question of selecting the future structure of our energy sources now appears in an acute form. This question is of multiple significance. Above all, it is a question whose solution will have a very long-term influence on our abilities to organize for defense and to wage war. The decision to have a much higher level of reliance on nuclear power stations in the future would have, or could have, chiefly negative effects on the possibility of realizing the all-people's defense concept. Above all, there is the factor of lasting dependence -- of double and even treble dependence -- on one of the developed countries. At the same time this also means dependence on one of the military blocs, because all the developed countries that possess this technology are members of military blocs.

The first type of dependence is on technology, or rather on purchasing the technology, and on purchasing the means to maintain it. The second is financial dependence, which means economic dependence, and thus ultimately also political dependence. The third dependence arises because of the problem of waste storage which cannot be solved without the assistance of those who provide the technology. As matters stand now, it is difficult to avoid falling into all these types of dependence in foreseeable time. This, however, directly means that the foundations of our independence and our nonalignment are undermined, which is to say the basic precepts of our foreign policy determined by President Tito.

The next danger arises from the position of the country's defense, which is to say the possibility of blackmail in regard to a strike by the potential adversary against nuclear power stations in case of war. What is more, such blackmail could also be made by a minor power adversary, because absolute protection from the sky is practically impossible now, and will be so for a long time to come. This increases the vulnerability of our defense, or rather, one must adopt serious additional measures in the organization of the country's defense. Some potential adversary could now threaten attacks on nuclear power stations even with ordinary missiles of tactical-operative range, carrying conventional explosives, since this would constitute a catastrophe on the largest scale, equal to a catastrophe caused by a mass destruction weapon. What is more, considering that it would be case of long-lasting contamination and serious genetic consequences, it is even impossible now to estimate the damage.

The regional, and even geographic distribution of these planned nuclear power stations in general would probably, it seems, be such that most of them would be in the temporarily occupied territory. This would mean that the core of the territory in the possession of the forces decisively defending the country would be deprived of the most expensive installations, for which our country would have expended the largest part so far of its social product in general. The destruction of these nuclear power stations in this case would probably not be considered, for it would endanger the population of our own country. In fact, in the worst moments for our country, these nuclear power stations could even serve the enemy.

These are the elements -- in addition to others which also exist but cannot all be listed here -- that indicated the necessity for us to examine, objectively and with the utmost seriousness, the problem of energy sources and, in doing so, to assess exactly what is the partial and what is the general social interest of the country.

MEETING ON ANTI-NUCLEAR DEFENSE OF ARMED FORCES

LD202222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting about the anti-nuclear protection of the Armed Forces was held in Belgrade today. The meeting was attended by Col. Gen. Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Addressing the meeting he said, inter alia:

"I am convinced that this meeting will make a great contribution to our society's efforts to continue to develop the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and that it will provide a fresh stimulus to all those involved in anti-nuclear protection and encourage them to speed up the work at implementing the concept of an integral system of protection for the Armed Forces and for society as a whole."

The meeting discussed the international, political and military-technical aspects of the development of nuclear weapons in the world; the level reached in the country in the development of anti-nuclear protective measures and of those aspects of the nuclear energy program of relevance for the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Anti-nuclear protection measures, it was stated at the meeting, are a part of the system of nuclear-biological-chemical defense which comprises all the structures of all-people's defense and are designed to reduce the immediate effects and after-effects of nuclear weapons, to eliminate the consequences and to protect and maintain the combat and working capacity of the armed forces and the population. These measures are aimed at not only protecting people's lives but also at making continued combat activity possible and at creating conditions for unhindered production and other working activities in the aftermath of a nuclear attack.

In planning defense preparations no country, including ours, should neglect the overall preparations for defense in case of a possible use of nuclear weapons on the part of a possible aggressor. Only well prepared and trained Armed Forces and people as a whole could successfully counter all the effects of nuclear weapons regardless of all the horrific consequences of their use.

The aspects of the anti-nuclear protection are many and varied and there is therefore a great need for an organized involvement of all defense structures in society. However, the main aspect of the organization and development of anti-nuclear protection as a whole is the anti-nuclear protection of the armed forces. But since the volume, intensity and the variety of the effects of nuclear weapons will inevitably exceed the protective capacities of anti-nuclear measures, need will arise for a coordinated functioning, in space and time, of all the subjects in all-people's defense, i.e. of individuals, units, commands, armed forces headquarters, civil protection and, in particular, of the units of nuclear-biological-chemical defense and of antiradiation-chemical units of civil protection as the most important components of antinuclear and antiradiation protection.

Although the results we have achieved in the development of all the aspects of anti-nuclear and anti-radiation protection are quite significant, our society and our armed forces, in particular, are faced with major tasks the accomplishment of which calls for an organized involvement of all the available forces and resources including the active participation of scientific, research and educational institutions and of all subjects which are in any way connected with the preparations for the country's defense.